Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 25, NO. 7843. PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs is a consideration which should lead every prudent person to keep at hand as a household remedy a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. P. Swetzer of the Medical School Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other medicine so effectual as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found in thirty five years of my profession and practice of medicine, any combination equal, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Throat and Lung Diseases. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most distressing bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which for 40 years has been constantly growing in the favor of the people. There is not a town in which its invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial in cases of Throat or Lung disease, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is prepared in every home where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists.

AYER'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fulness after eating, with disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose often effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c., 44 Murray St., N.Y.

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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NOS. 132 AND 134 ½ THIRD STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

DR. VAN is the most successful Eclectic Physician in this city. He will tell you candidly and honestly whether your case can be cured or not, and will not take your money unless he can warrant a permanent cure in the following diseases:

Nervousness, Sexual Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Self-Abuse, Impediments to Marriage, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Weaknesses, Irregularities, Suppressions, Whites, Displacements, Ulceration of Womb, Bearing-down Feelings, Hot Flashes, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Eruptions of Mercury, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Blood Poisons, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scaly Skin, Boils, Carbuncles, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Tetter

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1885.

HISTORY OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Cholera is indigenous to India, where it always exists in an endemic disease but it breaks out always the great scourge there that it usually becomes when it leaves its native seats and begins spreading over the world. With the past few days it has broken out alarmingly in South where its virulence is very great, an unusual proportion of the cases terminating fatally. Its appearance and prevalence there give rise to apprehension that it may quickly be dispersed over Europe, and perhaps may reach America as has so frequently happened heretofore. Experience has shown that it does not wait always to be communicated by travel or commerce, but that under favorable conditions of the atmosphere, or other circumstances not yet well understood, it may suddenly appear in places hundreds and even thousands of miles distant from localities where it was known to exist. Cholera has appeared suddenly in America without having been brought from beyond the Atlantic, and may again originating in Asia, it appears in other countries according to the sequence of given circumstances. Bartlett, in his work on the history, cause and prevention of cholera, says that in the year 1817 the disease first passed the confines of India, overspread all southern Asia, passed on to China and Tartary, and closed its five years campaign at the Russian city of Astrachan. Five years later it was again on its march, knocking at the doors of the town of Ohrenburg in Russia, and two years later it entered the city of Moscow, where its appearance produced greater consternation than the terrors of the great conflagration associated with the invasion of the first Napoleon. Hastening onward it successively attacked St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Dantzic, Berlin and Hamburg, and crossed to England in 1831. The same year it not only appeared in London and Paris, but overleaped the barrier presented by 3000 miles of water and made its first assault on the new continent—appearing in Quebec and Montreal. It was on the 26th of June, 1832, that the scourge made its appearance in New York, where it found the city as though it had come "like a thief in the night," totally unprepared for its approach. The same summer it visited Baltimore, Philadelphia and St. Louis. For two years after that there were cases here and there in the United States, and then it entirely disappeared. In 1847, for the third time the cholera, after a season of rest and recuperation, left its home in the delta of the Ganges, and, pursuing the same route it had on previous occasions, continued its march of conquest until winter overtook it at Moscow. With the advent of the next spring it raged in St Petersburg, Berlin, Hamburg, Edinburgh, London, and during the month of August crossed the Atlantic a second time and scourged New Orleans, and was only checked at New York by quarantine. The next year, 1849, it broke out in New York, Philadelphia and other places on the Atlantic seaboard. Starting afresh in New Orleans, it overspread the Mississippi valley and, following the emigrant trains on their westward course, finally reached the shores of the Pacific and rested at Sacramento, where for six years milder exhibitions of the epidemic were frequently appearing. In 1866 for the fourth time its poisonous breath swept over the continent of Asia, creating its greatest havoc at Mecca among the thousands and tens of thousands of loyal Mohammedans who had congregated there to worship at the Kaabe shrine. In 1866 and 1867 it reappeared in New York, but was quickly stamped out. Last year it appeared in Egypt, whence it passed over to Italy and its recent appearance in Spain creates a fear that it may sweep over Europe and America again. The fact that there can be no certainty in fixing the locality of its next outbreak makes the uneasiness universal, for no city or town on the face of the globe can feel that it is absolutely sure of being exempt from its ravages. The only security that exists is in thorough sanitation.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT.

The United States Geological Survey has sent out advance sheets of its report on mining statistics. The information the report contains is of interest and value. It will be understood of course, that the information presented in reports of this kind can, at best, only approximate to correctness. But these statistics have been gathered with great care, and have been compared with and corrected by returns obtained through other sources.

The gold product of 1882, 1883 and 1884 shows no great variation. That of 1883 was less than that of 1882 by nearly 121,000 ounces, or by $2,500,000 in value. The product of 1884, however, was in excess of that of 1883 by 39,000 ounces, or $800,000 in value. The following are the exact figures of gold production for the years named:

	Ounces Fine	Value
1882	1,677,[illegible]	$34,800,000
1883	1,556,[illegible]	32,300,000
1884	1,604,[illegible]	33,100,000

The greatest product of gold in any one year in the United States was in 1853, when it reached the enormous sum of $65,000,000. From this maximum amount it receded gradually but irregularly from year to year to $33,000,000 in 1875. It then advanced to $37,000,000 in 1876, $46,000,000 in 1877 and $51,000,000 in 1878. From this point the reduction has been rapid till 1883, when a lower figure was reached, as above stated, than in any year since gold was discovered in California. The amount of gold coined by the United States in less was $1,000,000, and in 1884, $28,000,000. In 1885 the gold coined reached $30,000,000, and it was nearly as large for two or three years past owing to the enormous rec[illegible] of bullion gold that was imported in those years.

The silver product of the United States for the past three years is as follows:

	Ounces Fine	Value
1882	37,[illegible]	$48,800,000
1883	35,[illegible]	46,200,000
1884	34,[illegible]	48,800,000

The silver product has never, previous to 1887, reached these figures, the largest previous year being 1881, when 84,000,000 was produced. The product previous to that time was under $40,000,000, tapering down through the past to $10,000,000 in 1876, and from that to nothing annually before 1868, when the first silver mines in the United States were discovered. The silver production the same [illegible] has for last was passed, in 1878, [illegible] $100,000 annually.

Nevada, formerly the great source of silver, now yields little in comparison with the magnitude of its former product. Colorado, Montana, Utah and New Mexico are now the principal sources of supply. The amount of gold coin in circulation in the country as stored in the banks of the national treasury is estimated at $[illegible],000,000. The amount of silver coin in the country is $[illegible],000,000. From the disproportion of these figures it is argued that there can yet be no possible disturbance of values through the coinage of silver, and that before such disturbance can occur there will have to be either a great deal more silver [illegible] a great deal of gold available for coinage purposes.

The political demagogue is not peculiar to the United States. He is ubiquitous. In England he is about as common as in America. Among those who had much to do with defeating Gladstone on his proposed tax on beer and spirits was Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. He taunted the liberals with their refusal to tax real estate, and resorted to the demagogical trick of condemning the taxing of the poor man's beer while sparing the rich man's champagne, although he knew that the former commodity could and the latter commodity could not produce the required revenue. He also advocated transferring the burden to tea, although it is universally admitted that an increased taxation on tea would still be more unpopular than the increase on beer and spirits. He is now one of the high members of the Salisbury government, and it becomes an interesting question whether he will take the medicine which he had himself prescribed. Most assuredly he will not. What he said before the defeat of Gladstone was a good enough Morgan for him then, but not now. Sir Michael is a type of a big class in this and in all countries under popular government. Anything to win. The democratic party of the United States last year denounced the tariff, and in precisely the same spirit shown by this English politician in his attack on the Gladstone government.

FRIENDING ONE THING, DOING ANOTHER.

Out of eighty collectors of internal revenue in the United States sixty three new ones have been appointed or dated. Within two months more every collector of internal revenue in the country will be decapitated. This is what will to have been expected. There is no reason to complain of the fact but instead of the power to reject on the ground of the professions of the administration in the matter. It has declared and still declares that efficient men shall not be thrown out of office merely on account of their politics. But politics or party service ought not to govern appointments, and first divorce of the public service from partisanship, which the principles of reform require to be secured through the selection of persons with other regard for their party affiliations than it will be necessary to consider in order that the offices may be shared by constituents of both parties as equitably as possible. Although the administration makes these professions, its course shows that its application of them is not easy. Of its first dozen appointments, which were [illegible] who had suggested [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] names.

Judge Joseph [illegible] Kuhn, of Port Townsend, chairman of the territorial democratic committee, was in the city yesterday on his way home from a visit to Washington. He was an applicant for the Puget sound collectorship, and his candidacy was endorsed almost unanimously by the democrats of the territory, but it seems that President Cleveland considered his obligation to Beecher higher than his duty to the "faithful workers" of his party. It is true, Judge Kuhn says, that Beecher did not apply for the place for his son, but Mrs. Beecher did, and Beecher's agent, Pond, visited Washington in the young man's interest and said there till the appointment was made. Judge Kuhn is not bitter over his disappointment, but he feels, and he has the right to feel, that he has been treated shabbily, and that the democracy of the territory as a body has been snubbed.

THE OREGONIAN is not concerned in democratic squabbles over the spoils. It cares nothing about the offices further than as to the disposition of them illustrates in them of higher importance. The personal phase of the Puget sound case is humorous and to the general public its least interesting feature. The real importance of the appointment of young Beecher is the fact that in a violation of pledges made by President Cleveland to the country a violation all the more discreditable because the attempt is made to cover it up. If the president in appointing the young man had said: "He is, so far as I can learn fully qualified for the duties of the office. He is intelligent, industrious and honest. He will make a good collector, and in appointing him I am securing every benefit to the public service which could be gained by the appointment of Judge Kuhn or any other man. His father aided me at a time when I needed aid, and through him helped the democratic party into power. But besides this party obligations I owe Mr Beecher and his wife a debt of deep personal gratitude. When my character was assailed, they came forward with apologies and support which did much to relieve me from unjust blame. Mrs Beecher has asked me to appoint her son to this position and I have sufficient assurance that Mr Beecher would join with me if he could do it with propriety. I have an opportunity to pay without cost to the public service, their favors to my party and to myself personally. I should be something less than a man if I did not do it. And I do it without apology, for I believe I am doing right."

If Mr Cleveland had said something like this he would have had no large a share of public approval that criticism would have been difficult or, at least, pointless. Almost every man in the country would have said, or have thought, that under similar circumstances he would have done the same thing.

The Seattle *Intelligencer* exclaims with some bitterness against the "sons of the ignorance which gives Oregon breath for the productions of Washington territory." It says: "What is most astounding is the fact that this lamentable ignorance is displayed by such papers as the New York *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the Chicago *Times*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and many other which might be supposed to possess more enlightened views." The Kansas *City Times* gets as far as to locate the headwaters of the Columbia in Portland. At the present rate Puget sound will soon be spoken of as an Oregon pound and Mount Rainier as an Oregon hillock. Don't worry, neighbor, time will fix things. For forty years Oregon has been in the popular eastern mind a back county of California, and we are only just now beginning to be known as an individuality. Things move a little faster now, so probably Washington territory won't have to wait so long till her independence is recognized; still she may get off with twenty years to the good. However short the [illegible] suggested may be to the [illegible] of the [illegible] names.

The desperate addition of the Scotch land market is shown by the surprising number of Scotch estates now offered for sale. Some of the oldest and reputed richest families are really "land poor" on account of the concessions they have had to make to tenants, the troubles with the crofters and other complications, which have decreased their incomes while increasing their expenses. One auctioneer alone recently advertised [illegible] Scotch estates valued at $[illegible],000. Mr. James Schoolcraft, the Detroit digger, has bought the famous Burn Wynd water forest [illegible] at which price [illegible] bargain. Many Americans are [illegible] looking at Scotch properties.

A dispatch from Washington says there can be seen at the capital any other country on the planet a specimen so large, so [illegible] shall scandalous, as that which has been witnessed in the capital of this republic. Since coming out during three months. All the acts [illegible] have exhibited a continuous progression [illegible] would appear from the declaration [illegible] that the democratic party does not love the democratic platform in favor of [illegible] reform and unto anything.

Tanged with Puritanism is somewhat something different from Turkey with Protestantism. But the manipulators of the types know the difference, and consequently in an editorial published yesterday on "Observance of Sunday," they put the latter expression for the former.

All persons afflicted with Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Colic, and all kinds of indigestions will find immediate relief and sure cure by using **Ancestors Bitters**. The only genuine is manufactured by **Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.**

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

Nearly 3,000 head of cattle were recently collected in the general rodeo in Grouse Valley, near Lakeview.

Campbell Chrisman, pioneer and well known citizen, died at his home in Lane county a few days ago, aged 74.

The Baker City base ball nine challenges any nine in the county to play one inning at the burying ground. The loser pays for any sum from $10 to $100.

An army of nickels has been in circulation in Southern Oregon, they closely resembling the finder suggestion of the line of Lincoln.

Green Back Gold Creek is now working a force on its quartz ledge and have several men at work. They have one of the best ledges in the state.

Crops in Lane generally, and in many instances very good, in Jackson county. The latter seems have put a new face on everything and looks quite well.

Excellent placer diggings on Canyon Creek above Shadduck's place, just in the Siskiyous, are reported, and quite a number of men are at work there.

Charles W. Smith informs us that considerable placer mining is going on in the Hungry Creek district, just across the Siskiyou mountains, and that some of the mines are paying well.

A gang of old prospecting is doing fine in Jackson and Josephine counties, and we may expect a great mining boom as soon as capital is introduced to develop their resources.

Mr Cabler of Wagner creek accidentally shot a prospector a short time ago, mistaking him for a bear. The bullet went through the arm, fortunately not inflicting a severe wound.

A number of deer-skinners from California are slaughtering the deer in the Siskiyou mountains in the vicinity of Glendon, in large numbers, for their hides. This should be stopped.

Stewart Larson, a farm hand living near Eugene City, attempted suicide last week by taking laudanum, and then cutting his throat. He recovered, and was taken to the asylum.

The military telegraph line between Linkville and Fort Klamath is in poor repair, the wire almost touching the ground in places. A force of repairers will soon commence operations, putting in new poles where it is necessary.

A gentleman in Hillsdale purposes subscribing a liberal sum of money toward a Presbyterian church at Hillsdale, and as Rev Robert McLean has succeeded in raising a like sum among the public spirited citizens of Klamath county, the building of the edifice is a fixed fact.

A representative of a San Francisco company has lately bonded a placer mine on Wolf creek, Josephine county, and is now testing the same. He also intends to erect a quartz mill near that place, for the purpose of working some of the numerous quartz ledges in that vicinity.

The Bandon City Fishery Company expect to be in full blast by the 1st of July. Their new fishing boat will be ready for use by that time. Maggie is twenty seven feet long, six feet beam, and is half decked. She is a pretty little craft, and will undoubtedly make a good sailer.

Canyon City *News*: There is a disease raging among horses in the part of the county, and there are but few horses in town who have not suffered in the last few days. The disease is something similar to blocking and the animals generally die in a few hours after they manifest symptoms of the disease.

Captain Haskell, who is said to represent Portland capital, has bonded the Rogue ledge on Willow springs precinct, and we learn will also bond the Swan ledge near the same vicinity. Both of these mines have been worked but to a limited extent, and the ledges are said to be rich with free milling, and are likely to prove valuable property with the improved methods of crushing rock lately put in use.

Grant's Pass *Courier*: The new working case of the Ivanhoe at the Ank[illegible] have struck into a case of considerable dimensions. If the ledge is really rich there will probably be found a large amount of fine gold and perhaps some good nuggets. The floor of its cavern is rumored that Hoy has refused an offer of $1000 for a thirty day lease of this prospect.

A little daughter of R. B. Jefferson, on South Coquille, was burned to death several days ago. The child—about 7 or 8 years old—was playing with other children in an old house, which had just been given up for a new and more commodious dwelling, and, getting too near the fire, which was still burning, her clothes were soon in a blaze, and before help could be rendered she was so badly burned that she died in about twenty-four hours. The father, in his efforts to tear the clothing from the child's body, burned his hands in a frightful manner.

WASHINGTON.

The various logging camps on Chehalis river and Gray's harbor are putting a large number of logs into the water.

Several horses from Portland, Victoria and Seattle, have been entered for the races at Tacoma on July 3 and 4.

Building material has been taken to Nearday for a residence for government employees on the reservation, to be erected immediately.

The *Nugget* says Winlock has the best school house in Lewis county and no church, and Chehalis has the largest school house and three churches.

A large grey eagle of the albino order was shot on Whidbey Island Wednesday evening last by Mr. Austral Race. It measures 7 feet and 2 inches across its wings when extended. The bird appeared quite white when in the trees.

Agent Buckley was at La Conner last week distributing patents to the Swinomish reservation Indians. Sixty-nine in number. If the several families also, for the Lummi reservation, on the Nooksack.

Thomas Gibbons, a trackman on the Colfax branch road, fell from the top of a freight car the 4th six cars passing over his body, killing him instantly. The deceased was a young man 22 years of age here an excellent character, and was a member of the Brakemen's Brotherhood and Knights of Pythias. He was a native of Illinois.

It is reported that coal oil has been discovered at Elba, in Yakima county. The character of the same is said to be first class. W. B. Knowland, of Lummi Island, wells posted in oil matters, having operated largely in the oil regions in that state, was called upon to pronounced the find good. A portion was tested and gave good satisfaction.

Matteson's *Pacific Courier*: Michael Koontz was drowned in the Columbia river, just below the Satsop on Sunday last. Thursday, as he was found and called, went in with a companion to swim and was seized with cramps while in the water. Finding himself unable to swim, he called for his companion to bring the boat which was close at hand, but before assistance could be rendered he had sunk to rise no more.

"Good deeds once said on the call [illegible] ring clear through Heaven like a bell." One of the best deeds is to all write them in suffering. Just lately a daughter of Mrs. Hinsdale—says Mrs. Mary Hinsdale, of Monroe, Indiana—was very badly troubled with a cough. And everybody thought she was going into consumption. I got her a bottle of Dr. I. V. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and cured her. Such facts as this about medicine command.

Dr. Bentley's Celery Beer for [illegible] will restore [illegible] Lady.

MEETING NOTICE.

Attention Foresters! A [illegible] Court Pride of [illegible] Forresters of [illegible] Sunday, June 29th [illegible] 8 o'clock P. M. By order [illegible] W. BRISTOW, C. R. [illegible] Secretary.

LATEST STYLES of Domestic Patterns, Portland Hair Emporium, 103 Fourth st.

JULY STYLES of Butterick's Patterns at Wade Hair Store, 833 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

Phenix Insurance Company
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Queen Insurance Company,
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO.
Cash Assets $50,000,000.
AMERICAN SURETY CO.
160 BROADWAY, N. Y.
American Steam Boiler Insurance Company,
160 Broadway, N. Y.
Lloyd Plate Glass Insurance Company
66 William street, N. Y.
[illegible] Agent for Oregon.
F. V. ANDREWS & CO. 25 Pine st.

RIBBONS.

We [illegible] a line of ALL SILK RIBBONS at the following extremely LOW PRICES:

[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]
9	[illegible]
12	[illegible]
16	[illegible]

OLDS & KING,
186 First street.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 71 Morrison st.

MONEY TO LOAN, [illegible] ON SECOND MORTGAGE [illegible] Stark st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO [illegible] work; reply [illegible] Address [illegible] Oregonian.

GET YOUR MEDICINES IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES. [illegible] Dispensing Druggists, [illegible] Portland, Or.

FOR RENT—NEAT COTTAGE OF [illegible] rooms; rent [illegible] for sale [illegible] Barbour st or East Park.

BURGLAR ALARMS GUARANTEED BY [illegible] Locks. Bolts and Bells. [illegible] Agents for [illegible] (Brussels and Ingrain Stair [illegible] Carpets. [illegible] Lace Curtains. [illegible] Cornices. [illegible] Shades. Carpets and Curtains cleaned and laid. [illegible] Factory.

GERMAN WOMAN WISHES SITUATION IN [illegible] family; is a good cook and [illegible] work. Call [illegible] Front st.

TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT AT THE [illegible] House, [illegible] Front st.

FURNITURE HOUSE OF [illegible] Furniture [illegible] Carpets [illegible] Curtains [illegible] Stoves [illegible] Crockery [illegible] Refrigerators [illegible] Baby Carriages [illegible] Mattresses [illegible] Bedding [illegible] Window Shades [illegible] Cornices [illegible] Lounges [illegible] Chairs [illegible] Tables [illegible] Bedsteads [illegible] Safes [illegible] Sewing Machines [illegible] Pictures [illegible] Frames [illegible] Looking Glasses [illegible] Clocks [illegible] Lamps [illegible] Bric-a-brac [illegible] Etc. [illegible] Etc. [illegible] Etc.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN

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Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 82 First st., bet. Pine and Ash.

AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, general merchandise, horses, cattle, buggies, etc., Regular sale days Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock A.M.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30, at 10 A.M.

A Full Line of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

—AND—

CARPETS.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1885,

The Entire Furniture and Fittings of Residence,

Parlor Furniture, in Reception Chairs, center tables, pictures, brackets, Walnut and Marbletop Bedroom suits, Ash suits, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Bureaus, Toilet Tables, Washstands, Lamps, Mirrors, Tables, Dining-room Furniture, Chairs, Crockery, etc., etc.

Cooking Stove and Kitchen Furniture.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION

—OF—

Improved City Property!

On Tuesday, June 30,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.,

At the Auction Rooms, 82 First st., corner Ash,

Lots Nos. 6 and 7, with three residences thereon, in block No. 45, Couch Addition, being 100x100 ft., on the S.E. cor. N. Seventh and Hall sts. For particulars apply to

O. L. DESDORF, HARVEY & CO.,

No. 10 Washington st., next to Bank building.

A. B. STEINBACH, Auctioneer.

"Portland" water, "Bull Run" water, or "Crystal Spring" water?

It Makes no Difference.

J. M. BIRMINGHAM,

244 and 246 First street,

WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPLY

FURNITURE, BEDDING, WALL PAPER, Etc

AT PRICES which defy all competitors.

"To Take Water!"

AMUSEMENTS.

1776. 1885.

[illegible]

[illegible]

END TO-NIGHT!

Comprising Washington Reading a Declaration of Independence, singing of National songs, Recitation of Drake's A. Epic, the National Flag, National salutes by Fort Stevens, Fort Canby and Adams Artillery with their respective batteries.

A GRAND PARADE.

Of Military Companies, Visiting Fire Companies, Fire Department, Citizens, Floats, Horse Teams, Carriages, Etc., Etc., Participated in by Visiting Companies from Astoria, Salem, Vancouver, Kalama, Kelso, Longview, Woodland, Rainier, Clatskanie, Scappoose, Columbia City, Goble, Rainier

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, June 27.

The import circulars of the week ending this day bring weather intelligence, but water trade matters very quiet. Freights continue dull at former figures at old ports. The Sun Francisco call board has not been open on the 26th inst. for one week. Business light and the tidewaters fairly free from obstruction when it does.

In the absence of local news the following from the English trade papers of the 12th inst. will be read with interest:

Mincing Lane, June 12.

Tea—Common to fine liquoring teas are in good demand, and prices are firm. Medium and fine sorts are steady. Low grades are dull and weak. Values are unchanged. Sales of the week are 1,500,000 lbs, against 1,750,000 lbs last year. Stocks in London are 50,000,000 lbs, against 52,000,000 lbs last year. The total deliveries from the first of the year are 100,000,000 lbs, against 105,000,000 lbs last year. The total deliveries from the first of the year are 100,000,000 lbs, against 105,000,000 lbs last year.

Rice—Prices are unchanged. Sales of the week are 1,500 tons, against 2,000 tons last year. Stocks in London are 50,000 tons, against 52,000 tons last year. The total deliveries from the first of the year are 100,000 tons, against 105,000 tons last year.

Sugar—Prices are unchanged. Sales of the week are 1,500 tons, against 2,000 tons last year. Stocks in London are 50,000 tons, against 52,000 tons last year. The total deliveries from the first of the year are 100,000 tons, against 105,000 tons last year.

Coffee—Prices are unchanged. Sales of the week are 1,500 tons, against 2,000 tons last year. Stocks in London are 50,000 tons, against 52,000 tons last year. The total deliveries from the first of the year are 100,000 tons, against 105,000 tons last year.

Spices—Prices are unchanged. Sales of the week are 1,500 tons, against 2,000 tons last year. Stocks in London are 50,000 tons, against 52,000 tons last year. The total deliveries from the first of the year are 100,000 tons, against 105,000 tons last year.

Tobacco—Prices are unchanged. Sales of the week are 1,500 tons, against 2,000 tons last year. Stocks in London are 50,000 tons, against 52,000 tons last year. The total deliveries from the first of the year are 100,000 tons, against 105,000 tons last year.

Wool—Prices are unchanged. Sales of the week are 1,500 tons, against 2,000 tons last year. Stocks in London are 50,000 tons, against 52,000 tons last year. The total deliveries from the first of the year are 100,000 tons, against 105,000 tons last year.

Cotton—Prices are unchanged. Sales of the week are 1,500 tons, against 2,000 tons last year. Stocks in London are 50,000 tons, against 52,000 tons last year. The total deliveries from the first of the year are 100,000 tons, against 105,000 tons last year.

Grain—Prices are unchanged. Sales of the week are 1,500 tons, against 2,000 tons last year. Stocks in London are 50,000 tons, against 52,000 tons last year. The total deliveries from the first of the year are 100,000 tons, against 105,000 tons last year.

Provisions—Prices are unchanged. Sales of the week are 1,500 tons, against 2,000 tons last year. Stocks in London are 50,000 tons, against 52,000 tons last year. The total deliveries from the first of the year are 100,000 tons, against 105,000 tons last year.

Metals—Prices are unchanged. Sales of the week are 1,500 tons, against 2,000 tons last year. Stocks in London are 50,000 tons, against 52,000 tons last year. The total deliveries from the first of the year are 100,000 tons, against 105,000 tons last year.

Miscellaneous—Prices are unchanged. Sales of the week are 1,500 tons, against 2,000 tons last year. Stocks in London are 50,000 tons, against 52,000 tons last year. The total deliveries from the first of the year are 100,000 tons, against 105,000 tons last year.

Total—Prices are unchanged. Sales of the week are 1,500 tons, against 2,000 tons last year. Stocks in London are 50,000 tons, against 52,000 tons last year. The total deliveries from the first of the year are 100,000 tons, against 105,000 tons last year.

Final—Prices are unchanged. Sales of the week are 1,500 tons, against 2,000 tons last year. Stocks in London are 50,000 tons, against 52,000 tons last year. The total deliveries from the first of the year are 100,000 tons, against 105,000 tons last year.

Grand Total